Therefore, the user of the portable computer can see a window screen through the first display module **31** and input information through the keyboard displayed on the second display module **34**. When the user requests change of the language used for the keyboard (block S**12**), for example, when the user requests change from Korean keyboard to Japanese keyboard, the second display module **34** can display a changed keyboard (e.g., a Japanese keyboard) according to the request of the user (block S**13**).

Further, in the first display mode in which the first display module **31** displays a window screen image and the second display module **34** displays a keyboard image, a user can request change from the current first display mode to the second display mode (block S**14**). Accordingly, the dual display type of the second display mode that can be set in advance or additionally selected by the user is supported.

For example, when the vertical dual display type as shown in FIG. **5** has been confirmed (block S**15**), the portable computer vertically displays a window screen image (e.g., an integrated or scrollable display) on the first display module **31** and the second display module **34** (block S**16**). In contrast, when the horizontal dual display type has been confirmed, portable computer horizontally displays a window screen image (e.g., an integrated or scrollable display) on the first display module **31** and the second display module **34** (block S**17**). In addition, other variations of display types can be provided for in each of the first and second display modes (e.g., corresponding separate split screens).

In the vertical or horizontal display of the first display module **31** and the second display module **34** described above, either an independent image may be displayed on each of the first display module **31** and the second display module **34** or divided portions of one large integrated screen image such as a dynamic video may be distributed and displayed on the first display module **31** and the second display module **34**. Using such an integrated screen image approach, the user can see a movie with a large screen or conveniently perform such work as CAD or Spread Sheet.

Also, in the second display mode in which both the first display module **31** and the second display module **34** can display at least one window screen image, when the user requests change from the current second display mode to the first display mode (block S**18**), the second display mode is changed to the first display mode, so that the first display module **31** displays a window screen image and the second display module **34** displays a keyboard image. Such described processes can be repeated until the system is off (block S**19**).

Operations of a dual display type portable computer according to an embodiment of the present invention will now be described. In using the portable computer according to embodiments of the present invention, the first unit **30** and the second unit **33** may be posed with various angles with respect to each other. For example, when the portable computer is used in such a manner as a general notebook computer, the second unit **33** may be unfolded from the first unit **30** with an angle as shown in FIG. **2**.

Further, the first display module **31** and the second display module **34** may be completely unfolded from each other to be placed in the same plane (e.g., display screens). In this configuration, the first display module **31** and the second display module **34** can display divided portions of one integrated image in a prescribed relation.

Relative rotation of the first unit **30** and the second unit **33** according to an embodiment will be described below with reference to FIGS. **7***a* to **7***e*. First, FIG. **7***a* shows a state in which the first unit **30** and the second unit **33** overlap each other. In this state, the hinge link **43** can extend from the first unit **30** to the second unit **33** with a prescribed inclination. Also, the movable hinge bracket **53** can extend with the same inclination as that of the hinge link **43**.

When the second unit **33** starts to be unfolded from the first unit **30** from the state described above, the hinge link **43** preferably rotates about the first hinge shaft **45** simultaneously while the guide section **55** of the movable hinge bracket **53** moves relatively to the hinge link **43**. At the same time, the movable hinge bracket **53** can rotate about the second hinge shaft **67**. FIG. **7***b* shows a state in which the second unit **33** has been unfolded from the first unit **30** with an acute angle.

When the second unit **33** goes on rotating, the first unit **30** and the second unit **33** can experience the states shown in FIGS. **7***c* and **7***d*. In the states shown in FIGS. **7***c* and **7***d*, the first unit **30** and the second unit **33** can be prevented from being too easily rotated due to friction between the first hinge shaft **45** and the first hinge cylinder **39** and between the second hinge shaft **67** and the second hinge cylinder **69**. However, the present invention is not intended to be so limited.

Further, the central portion of the stopper **63** engaged with the stopper groove **47** prevents the second unit **33** from being lowered along the hinge link **43** by its own weight. The location of the stopper groove **47** with which the central portion of the stopper **63** can be engaged changes according to the rotation of the second unit **33** with respect to the first unit **30**.

FIG. **7***e* shows a state in which the first display module **31** of the first unit **30** and the second display module **34** of the second unit **33** are placed in the same plane. In this state, the hinge link **43** can extend through the first hinge slot **51** and the second hinge slot **52** formed through the rear surfaces of the first unit **30** and the second unit **33**.

Preferably engagement protuberance **49** can be engaged with a lower end of the engagement protuberance channel **59** when the rotational radius becomes open or a maximum during the rotation of the first unit **30**. Beneficially, such construction can reduce or minimize the length of the hinge link **43** and can prevent the first unit **30** and the second unit **33** from being separated even without another construction for assembling the first unit **30** and the second unit **33** with each other.

Although embodiments of the present invention have been described for illustrative purposes, those skilled in the art will appreciate that various modifications, additions and substitutions are possible, without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention as disclosed in the accompanying claims. For example, construction of the stopper **63** and the stopper grooves **47** described above, which allow the second unit **33** to be unfolded and posed only at several predetermined angles with respect to the first unit **30**, may be modified. That is to say, the stopper **63** may be disposed in elastic and tight contact with the hinge link **43** without the stopper grooves **47**. In such a construction, the angle between the first unit **30** and the second unit can continuously increase when the second unit **33** is unfolded from the first unit **30**, and the second unit **33** can be held at any angle with respect to the first unit **30** while the second unit **33** is unfolded from the first unit **30**.

Further, the hinge link **43** and the movable hinge bracket **53** may be disposed on outer surfaces of the first unit **30** and the second unit **33**, which can make the first hinge slot **51** and the second hinge slot **52** unnecessary. In such a case, it will do if the first hinge shaft **45** and the second hinge shaft